REGISTERED N. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,049.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 14 As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time specific contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.			
Leaves Bombay	21	Leaves Tuticorin	27
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	22	Galle	Dec. 1
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	24	„ Coconada	8
„ Cannanore	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Calingapatam	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

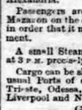
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line for transhipment at the ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Bussreh	9
„ Kurrachee	Dec. 1	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Gundur	4	„ Fao	9
„ Muscat	4	„ Bushire	11
„ Jask	5	„ Linga	16
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Gundur	18
„ Linga	8	„ Jask	19
„ Bushire	10	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	22
„ Mahomerah	13	Arrive Bombay	25
Arrive Bussreh	13		28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, arms in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avers will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Coury will leave on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at 5 P.M., for un-enrotted Ports:—Burney, Rutnagherry, Joytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of HOWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burrian Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIÂ SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15 h of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14-10	
Marseilles	62	38	20	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"EGYPTIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14 h November 1874.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES per s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KONG SVERRE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and re-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steam-ship SOUTH TYNE, Captain Hallett, arrived from London, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hallett, s.s. South Tyne.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

SURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. W. M'NOKIE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 Tons, Nov. 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. TENEDAN, 2,233 „ 24th November.
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 „ Dec. 7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA, 1,774 „ „ 14th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

STEAM TO JEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,068 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain N. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, cupboards, 4 cameras, boxes electro-plated Lamp-epergnes, &c., &c.; AT 1 P.M.

1 hand-some English built open carriage, with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness.

AUCTION SALE of lost and unclaimed Goods at G. I. P. Railway Station, Horse Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the above-mentioned place, a lot of lost and unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Trougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 4, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Trougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Keseowjee Nayeck Esq.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of L. Crawford, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Car iage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Anjelmo, Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon W. Niven. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in New Sonapore Street, near Trinity Chapel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on Monday the 23rd inst., at 4 o'clock P.M. by order of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, the Mortgagee, or the power of sale conferred on the Indenture of Mortgage and further charge dated 21st day of May 1870, and the 5th day of February 1872, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Pestonji Madan, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the South side of the New Sonapore Road, in the sub district of Dockshwur, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and seventeen (117) square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1149, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and the house of Manekjee Nowrojee Jevary, and on towards the west by the house of Eduljee Cowarjee Bisnee, on or towards the south by the house of Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, on or towards the north by the New Sonapore Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bhownaggree, Byramjee Ruttanjee Anita, and other tenants, and are at present in the occupancy of Bomonjee Rustomjee, Byramjee Rustomjee Antia and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Garden Ground, together with the upper-storied partly furnished Bungalow, and Outhouses, on the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road, opposite the dispensary at Bandora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 22nd day of Nov., inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Bomanjee Dossabhoy Shaster, all that piece of valuable Garden, together with a pucka-built upper-storied Bungalow, Godown, and Outhouses, a large fresh Water Well and a number of fruit and other trees standing thereon situate on the south side of the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road at Bandora, within five minutes' walk from the Railway station, in the Tan a Collectorate and District, in Salsette Zilla, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 5,082 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the party ground of Daniell DeMonte Patell; on the West by the ground of the said Daniel DeMonte Patell; on the North by the said Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road; and on the South partly by the ground of the said Daniel DeMonte Patell, and partly by that of Manvell Caetano De Almeida, together with the household furniture in the said Bungalow.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan and document, applicat on may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public auction, at their rooms—

1 case Plain coloured Book Muslin.
2 „ Tailed stripe Doria 12 yards.
5 „ Black and white spot Prints.
5 „ T. Red Dorea.
5 „ T. Red Printed Jaconets.
3 „ Horn Buttons.
7 „ White Ground Prints.

Will be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 30th day of November at 4 P.M., by order of the Administrator Ge eral, the undermentioned effects belonging to the e-tate of the late Frederick Birkbeck, Esq., C.S.

1 Chest containing best electro-plated spoons and forks and cattery, consisting of 6 table, 6 dessert, 6 tea, 4 egg, 1 sugar, 1 mustard, 2 salt, and 1 gravy spoon, 6 table and 6 dessert forks, 1 butter knife, 1 soup and 1 sauce ladle, 6 table and 6 dessert knives, 2 pair carvers, 3 muffineers, and 1 mustard pot.

1 Double-barrelled breech loading rifle by Lang, with case.
2 Double-barrelled muzzle loading guns, 1 by Henckels and 1 by W. Richard.
1 Revolver and 5 daggers.
Gentleman's saddles and bridles with spurs, &c.
A lot of valu ble reading books.
Also sundry effects of the late John Connon, Esquire, consisting of leather Portmanteaus, brushes, Meerschaum pipe, spectacles, sleeve links, coins, &c.

SALE of Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On next the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Tonk Bunder.

About 100 Tons Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, and at the Mazagon Bunder.

About 100 Tons Teak Board and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, first-class Pianos, one by Soundy & Co., and the other by Collard & Collard, a medium sized Billiard Table, Saddles and Bridles, Plants &c., at Middle Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, the hands me Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of Frank Chalk, Esq., changing his residence.

Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF HILLY AND BATTY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. & C. F. Cama and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st December 1874, at 1 P.M., without reserve, the following lots of Ground:—

Lot No.			
1	3515	square yards,	Hilly Ground.
2	1444	„	„
3	199	„	Batty Feilds.
4	2052	„	suitable for Building.
5	128	„	Batty Fields.
6	599	„	suitable for Building.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO. AUCTION SALE OF WINES, SPIRIT, BEER, &c,

This day SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 28, Apollo Street, by order and on account of whom it may concern, for closing the different shipments of choice Wines, Spirits, and Beer of approved Brands, consisting of Champagne Brandy, Amontillado and Dinner Sherry, Claret, Ginger Wines, Beer, &c, &c, in quarts and pints, will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co,

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

V W & C 1,125—5 cases each 20 boxes of 25 packs candles 10 oz.
„ 126—1 „ „ „ „ „ 10 oz.
„ 132/34—3 „ „ „ „ 11 oz.
„ 139/40—2 „ „ „ „ 12 oz.

all more or less damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property, situate in a Lane called New Parsee Wada, opposite to the Church at Dhobee Talao.

On TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of mortgagee. Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Workingboy Wadhai, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Jeewan Ruschord, Blacksmith.

All that piece or parcel of fuzaudar e land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situat-, lying, and being in the line called New Parsee Wada, opposite to the Church at Dhobee Talao, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, assessed under No. 301, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—

On the east by the house of Bhikhajee Nusserwanjee, on the west by the Chundunwadee Lane, on the north by the passage and house of Changoo Nowjee, and on the south by the sweeper's half passage and house of Balojee Ambajee.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. S. Tyebjee & Co., opposite the Bombay Gazette Office, the following cases of Cochineals.

On joint account of Joosub Ahmed & Co.

J J 471/72 } 4 Cases Cochineal ex. s.s. "Good Hope"
F D E 474/75 }

On account of Joosub Ahmed & Co.

S T & Co. 898/902—4 Cases Cochineal ex. s.s. "Celia"
J A & Co. E 977/78 983.—3 Ditto ex. s.s. "Orchis"

On account of Abdool Latiff Hajee Seedick.

A H S E 946.—1 Case Cochineal ex. s.s. "Wimbledon"

On account of Nurotumdass Treebhowanda—

N T E—920-33—5 Cases Cochineal ex s.s. Wimbledon.

Terms 25 per cent. dep sit will be required at the time of sale and cash on delivery within 3 days

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.

—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 2nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD on December 1st 10th, at 5 o'clock in the CLUB ROOMS. Fourteen days NOTICE of MOTIONS must be given.

F. C. CONSTABLE,
Honorary Secretary (Acting)

20th November 1874.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POLL for the el ction of a Director, aske for at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 18th instant, will be taken THIS DAY (SATURDAY, the 21st day of November instant) at the Office of W. J. Farrow Esq., Apollo House, Fort, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 6 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED SWIFT, Secretary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM FOR INDIA.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE.
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Magazon.

AGENTS:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance, —it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	8	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	0	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	54	2	8	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 21, GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT SATURDAY.

THE PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR,

Now performing to Crowded Houses at the Grant Road Theatre

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 | Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... „ 1 8 |

Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.
Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

Dress Circle for Children and Servants in Charge No. 1.
Lower portion of the House, Annas 8
Doors Open 2-30. Performance 3 o'clock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

NEW DRESS HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	*Credit.* Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s	14 0	16 0
A. & Co.'s Extra Light	12 8	14 0

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Gent's White, and Colored, per pair	2 12	3 0
White Ties, from	0 14	1 0

The above, we have just landed.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
The Overland Kit Warehouse, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of RAMJEE FURDHAN and CARA PREMJEE has CEASED from and after the 30th Vud 29th, 1930 from our Bombay Firm as well as from the Firm at Scaldad and Calcutta, carried on under the names of DHUREMSEY CANJEE and MADHOWJEE DHUREMSEY, respectively.

ધરમશી કાનજી.
DHUREMSEY CANJEE.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late FARMER CHARLTON, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at once, and all who have claims should submit them within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.

E. MINORS, Executor.

G. I. P. Railway Office, Bombay, 19th November 1874.

THE Week commencing on SUNDAY next, the 22nd November, having been set apart by YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS at home and in various parts of the world for Meetings for United Prayer, the following Special Meetings will be held in Bombay, commencing at eight o'clock each evening, viz.:—

Monday, 23rd.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Falkland Road.
Tuesday, 24th.—Free Church, Esplanade.
Wednesday, 25th.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Thursday, 26th.—Girgaum Mission Church.
Friday, 27th.—Byculla Scottish Schools (Mr. Macdonald's).
Saturday, 28th.—Baptist Church, Bellasis Road.

Also on WEDNESDAY evening, at eight o'clock, a Meeting at the Free Church Institution, Khetwady, with special reference to Educated Native Young Men.

The attendance at these Services of Young Men and others is cordially invited.

Bombay, 19th November 1874.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS WATCH AND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, sales 15,000 bales, Surats 4,000, spot prices as quoted by Reuter showing no alteration, except in Mid Orleans which was 1/16d. lower, and Fair Westerns, ¼d. per lb. higher. This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 19,000. In New York Mid Uplands ready, is given at 14¼ Cents, a decline of ¼ cent, per lb., but this is counterbalanced by a fall of ¼ per cent in exchange on London; futures are unaltered. The American figures are :—

	1874.		1873.
Thursday's Receipts	27,000	against	18,000 bales
Do. Exports to U.K	nil	„	6,600 „
Total Receipts since 1st September	1,081,000	„	850,000 „
Total Exports to U. K. since 1st Sept.....	377,000	„	266,000 „

Yesterday's Bank of England return is decidedly more favourable than was generally expected on this side, after the heavy withdrawals of Bullion advised from day to day, and the sudden advance of the rate of discount on Monday to 5 per cent. The actual position of the Bank, that is to say, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, has really improved, from 39¼ to 39⅝ per cent., which although low is not necessarily indicative of tight money, in fact the only unfavourable feature at the moment is the low point to which the Reserve has fallen, and even this is modified by the comparatively moderate amount of Liabilities. From the fact of Discounts having decreased by £650,000 while Bullion has increased to the same extent, it is evident that not only have the late withdrawals been from Deposits, but that there is at the same time a considerable influx of money from Discounts running off, showing that the demand for accommodation is limited. With this, we have also the facts of discount in the open market being ½ per cent. under the Bank rate, while 6 months' sight Indian Bills are discountable at 4¼ to 4½ per cent.; all pointing to an early return to cheaper money.

Rupee Paper yesterday was quoted in London at an advance of ¼ in Fours and Fours and a half, and ⅛ in Fives and a half. This morning, Consols are still at 93⅛, French Rentes at 98 and Bar Silver at 58d. per oz.

The weekly quotations for metals show an advance of £2 per ton in Tile Copper, Braziers being unchanged, while Yellow Metal Sheathing and Braziers are both ½d. per lb. higher.

The various articles of general produce quoted by Reuter are unchanged.

In STERLING EXCHANGE here a quieter feeling has been observable to-day, and in Bank bills rates are 1/32d. to 1/16d. lower. The re action is due, partly to the position of money at home being easier than was looked for, and in part to the advice of further shipments of Specie, to the extent of £178,000, by this week's steamer from Southampton. While due weight should be given to these influences, the main feature in the market after all, is the abundance of money here as compared with probable requirements, for at least a couple of months to come, while even later, it must be remembered that the lower value of cotton is likely to call for considerably reduced financial requirements. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand			ls. 10 7/16d. per rupee
Ditto	6 months'	sight	ls. 10 15/16d. „
Credits	ditto	do.	ls. 11 1/16d. „
Documents	ditto	do.	ls. 11 1/16d. to ⅛ „

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business, and Government Paper is quiet and unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with only a small business passing, and values where changed shew a further slight decline. Bank of Bombay's second issue are 1 per cent. lower, Mazagon Land shares have declined Rs. 50 and in some instances Spinning and Weaving scrip has given way Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON to-day has been extremely quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions of moment. Ginned Broach March delivery has been bought at Rs. 212 full-pressed, and there are buyers of New Mowa April delivery at Rs. 178 per candy.

FREIGHTS by ready steamers are quiet at £2-2-6, January loading £2-10-0 to £2-11-3 and February at £2-12-6 per ton. By sailing vessel no transactions have transpired either ready or forward.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet with an easier tendency.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pah.	paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	750
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Rot. Issue	625
(5,25)	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras ..	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	975
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	115
40,000	25.	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	100p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2 0 0	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
100	500	all	10p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	1,350
250	1,000	500 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p.	Apollo Press Co.....	4,000
1000	500	all	90p.c	Berar Company (New) ..	500
200	2,000	all	400p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
100	500	all	50 p.c	Do New	325
350	1,000	1,000	85 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	175p.	Carwar Company.....	790
600	1,000	all	70p.c	Dharwar Press Co.....	4,000xd.
250	9,000	all	450p.	East India Press Co.....	2,000
150	8,500	all	1s. 75p.	Fort Press Co.....	1,300
200	2,000	2,000	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	350
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	450
200	400	320	60 p.c	Kofoussji Press & G. Co.	485
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.,L.	1,800
250	1,000	750	150 p.c	Princess of Wales Press....	1,000
200	1,000	all	200 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,050
600	85	75	15 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	375
100	1,000	750	125. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	900
120	1,500	1,250	125. 50	Victoria Press, Madras..	750
150	800	all	125 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.....	1,340
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freke Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	270 p.	Mazagon Land	1,400
5,000	1,000	all	150 p.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	109-12-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	4100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
.....	£18	19-4-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150 p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,510
500	2,500	all	200 p.c	Alliance Spinning	3,175
870	2,500	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,650
900	1,000	all	200p.c	Bombay United	1,325
1,000	150	all	100 p.c	Broach Mills	200
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,065
2 400	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,675
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	115p.c	Great Eastern	1,485
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,285
750	1,000	all	115p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,570
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,250
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	125 p.c	Madras United Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,410
2 50	1,000	all	225p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,245
4,0 0	615	all	340*	Oriental	895
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
500	5,000	1,000	150p.c	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,475
800	1,000	250	31½p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,000	1,500	240 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,700
2,000	250	all	15p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	...	300	25 p.c	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	155
2,150	200	100	5 p.c	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	...	all	15 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	15
.....	250	all	15 p.c	Preacher & Co	375
.....	125	all	5 p.c	Pigeas Patent Slip Co...	90

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	125	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	Eastindia Bank	1
.....	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 14th November 1874.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	87,368	5	0
Merchandise	1,76,944	0	0
Electric Telegraph	677	0	0
Earth Trains	615	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,61,984	5	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	438,706	6	9
Decrease Rs.....	1,73,782	1	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE BARQUE REISS, LAMMS, 353 tons, Captain A. G. Dupoo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (August 22nd) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE JESSIE MORRIS, 818 tons, Captain H. Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,329 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain D. McCallum, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Kulow, and two children, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. J. H. E. Host, and servant, Apothy. and Mrs. J. Range, and four children, and twenty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Brise Lomes	Despoo	Moulmein, Aug 22.
„	Jessie Morris	Owen	Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Dido (s)	Inchostri	Trieste, &c.
	Lochgail	Waterson	Calcutta.
	Punjaub (s)	McCallum ..	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Phlox (s)	Pead	Coast and Carwar.

The Steamer Penang, to Coast & Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA

Nov. ARRIVALS.

16 Philosopher (s) .....Evans.....Port Natal, Sept 15.
Zemindar (s).....J. Stediford...Liverpo.l, July 23.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

16 Abyssinia (s) ....
Malabar(s)..... ....
Duneline..... ....
Knight Companion.. ....

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.

15 Ava (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.

Nov. DEPARTURE.

15 York .... London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th, 3-30 P.M.—Steamer Peshawar from Aden arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—20TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th November, 2-28 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 31 minutes.
Via Suez, 20th November, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 49 minutes
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 20th November, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 48 minutes.
Via Turkey, 18th November, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 49 hours 20 minutes.
Via Suez, 19th November, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 4 minutes.
Latest date from China.
Via Singapore, 20th November, 6 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 23 minutes
Latest date from Australia.
Via Singapore, 20th November, 2-57 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 58 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 20th November is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 56	0 10
„ Galle.....	1 0	2 9
„ Kurrachee	0 31	0 6
„ Madras	0 49	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 20th November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th November, 2-15 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th November, 1-10 P.M., via Turkey, 18th November, 11-45 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Cathay s, 25 cases champagne, John Campbell and Co; 10 bottles quicksilver, Young & Co.
Bangalore s, 3 cases saffron, A C Daly & Co.
Lucine s, 43 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Kong Sevrre s, 18 cases sodawat-r bottles, John S. Elmore & Co.
Thibet s, 50 kegs red lead, and 10 kegs white lead, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co; 31 cases oilmanstores, C E Mitchell & Co.
Rajpoot, 100 boxes window glass, Vulleebhoy Tyabally.
Tartar s, 15 casks salammoniac, Morarjee Nathia; 5 casks colour, Abdoolhoosein Tyabjee.
J C Stevenson s, 19 bales paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co; 13 cases paper, John S Elmore & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 50 cases wine, C Bonnevialle & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 147 cases claret, C Bonnevialle & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 220 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum; 11 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 21 bales wool, Cursandass Nansey; 73 bales cotton, Juram Dayal; 41 bales wool, Premjee Peraj; 10 bales wool, Goolam Hoosein Cumbhoy; 6 bales hides and skins, R. L. Southern & Co; 145 bales wool, Wookerdis Moraryee; 45 bales wool, Kessowjee Tool-seedass & Co; 65 bales cotton, Luckmeedass Damodur; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.
Panama s, 21 bales wool, Dewjee Bhoorat; 23 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 22 bales cotton, Boodha Rugowjee.
Timor s, 146 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 321 cwts teel seed, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed; 34 bales sundries, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 374 cwts jowaree grain, Remington and Co; 617 cwts gall, Abba Essa; 162 lbs sandalwood oil, Brito Brothers; 43 bundles R teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 cases cardamoms, Haj e Adam Seedick; 204 pieces E teeth, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s, 12 cwts tobacco, C H Gomes and Co; 71 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Monte Video, 2,250 cwts linseed, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

India s, 1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 12 cases gum and 1 bale wool, M DeSouza & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 6 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 9 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 150 bales cotton, and 3000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 720 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Teheran s, 290 bags coffee and 20 bales cotton, F. & O. Co.
India s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 16 cwts wheat, and 2,400 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen, Richo & Co; 40 bales hemp, Verjee Pursotum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dido s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 18.

Marshall, Lieut, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, for Mel Board, from Peshawar.
Gabb, Captain, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, on sick leave, from Rajkote.
Fell ws, Major, Bombay 5th Re t, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 19.

Craig, Surgeon, Madras Army Med Dept, on route for England, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 19.

Hill, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, to join, to Nusserabad.

NOVEMBER 20.

Macpherson, Colonel, Bengal 2nd Goorkhas, on duty, to Deyrah Doon.
Bowen, Lieut Col, Bombay 3rd Regt N L I, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Smith, M jor, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Fellows, Major, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

HIGH COURT—21ST NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

At peals for hearing and final disposal.

107-73—Jeffer on and Payne—Rustomjee Pestonjee v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee widow v Meghjee Ibram and another—K Morejee—Part heard.
518-73—K Morejee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and another—M H Khan.
256-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Damjee Valloo and another.
259 73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Khimjee Haredass.
267-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v Manockjii Gopaldas—Crawford and Bovey.
252-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Goculdas Dewjee.
436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ibrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein bin, &c.—M Barbhaya.
114-72—Crawford and Bovey—Moolchund Ruttonchund and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 23 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 23 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 27 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 12 ...	3-30 P.M.		No after packet
China	„ 1 ...	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 23 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 23 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—LAWSON—November 17th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable the Arch Deacon Leigh Lye, Archibald W. Campbell, second son of Captain John Campbell, Madras Army, Retired, to Julia Adelaide Virginia, widow of the late Henry W. G. Lawson, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'SOUZA—November 17th, the wife of John Fred. D'Souza, of Her Majesty's Custom's Service, of a son.
THURLOW—November 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. T. Thurlow, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MACAULAY—November 11th, at Dera Ismail Khan, Frederick Julia, the beloved wife of Captain C. E. Macaulay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
TAIT—November 14th, at Durbungah, of Convulsions, Ethel Mary, infant daughter of G. H. Tait, Esq., Tirhoot State Railway—aged 2 months.
WOOD—November 15 h, at Black Town, Madras, William Hickey, the beloved son of Mr. Wm. Wood, aged 3 years, 3 months and 16 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A SUBSCRIBER."—We do not think it advisable to publish any correspondence in the meantime on the "Season Ball" *fracas*.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874.

THE special telegram from Lahore published by us yesterday about the rumoured capture of Yakoob Khan by his father Shere Ali, though confirmed to some extent by Reuter's telegram from London, was too startling to be easily credited. We have since, however, received information which strengthens our belief in the accuracy of our original surmise that father and son were playing a deep game, in which each would try all he knew to overcome the other. Humanity outside of Affghanistan is not to be absolutely trusted, and certainly there are few places on earth the inhabitants of which would be less slandered by such a statement than the country beyond the Indus. The moral character of the Affghan is as intricate and dangerous as the mountain passes of his birthplace, and if he were less courageous and imposing in his personal appearance he might be regarded as the sitter for Bret Harte's portrait of the Heathen Chinee. Amid the positive and connected statements which were put forth about the amicable arrangements come to between Shere Ali and his eldest son, we thought it might be possible that, owing to the representations of the Government of India, and the desire of the Ameer and Yakoob to obtain its countenance, a truce had really been patched up between them to last till the death of Shere Ali. We were told with great circumstantiality that on the 2nd inst. Yakoob Khan entered Cabul, was received with open arms, and was speedily granted concessions so ample as to induce him to think that by accepting them he was scoring one point in the game in his favour without running the slightest risk in return. He was to receive a salute equal to that due to the heir-apparent Abdoola Jan; he was never to be required to cede precedence to Abdoola Jan, the meaning of which, we presume, is that Shere Ali would take care to keep the brothers apart; he was to return to Herat as its Governor, and be presented with a large accession of territory, probably the province of Furrah; he was to be relieved of the presence at Herat of two persons whom the Ameer employed ostensibly to assist Yakoob in the duties of government, but really to watch his actions, and was instead to be permitted to choose his own colleagues from among the Sirdars of Cabul to assess his administration in the interests of the Supreme or Central Government. Moreover, we were informed that the province of Kandahar was to be made over to the lad Abdoola, whose grandfather Affzul Khan was to be his monitor and minister. The remaining provinces of Cabul, Turkistan, Hazareh, Jellalabad, the Khoorm country, and others were to continue being administered as at present—that is, either, as in the case of Turkistan now ruled by Allum Khan, by governors specially delegated by the Ameer, or by leading local chiefs under peculiar agreements. It may be true that Abdoola Jan is going to be initiated into the art of government, and to experiment on the subject in Kandahar; it may be that certain provinces are still to be ruled by vicars of the Ameer; but as for all the other fine arrangements, they are, we are afraid, but baseless fragments of the vision. Already we see them dissolving in the empty air, and the master enchanter is Shere Ali who conjured them up, and has now dispelled them.

We are in a position to contradict Reuter's telegram to the English press to the effect that Yakoob Khan's visit to Cabul was instigated by Lord Northbrook. The statement is either untrue or incorrect. Our impression is that the Foreign Office knew nothing of Yakoob's journey from Herat beyond Court gossip supplied to them by some frontier agent. That same Court gossip is a wonderful texture, changing its appearance in every light it may be looked at, and it is not surprising if it seemed to the reporter to the Government of India quite different from what was actually the case. Now that the British Government have repudiated the slightest interference in the negotiations between Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan, it is apparent enough that Shere Ali has executed on his own behalf quite a master-piece of Machiavellian diplomacy. He would appear to have opened negotiations with the discontented ruler in Herat, and the son was so simple-hearted as to believe his father. It is no wonder that he was deceived, for the proposals made by Shere Ali were exceedingly plausible, and just what, looking at them from his point of view his father would be compelled to make. Yakoob accordingly proceeded to Cabul, threw a turban over his neck, the preliminary sign of homage, and fell at his Highness' feet. The Ameer would appear to have played the forgiving father with admirable skill, and after some rejoicing, Yakoob took his departure for Herat, believing probably that he had fooled the old man at last, for while remaining at Herat until Shere Ali's death, he should be gathering the strength and influence which would enable him to bar Abdoola's passage to the vacant throne. But Shere Ali after all had the laugh on his side, for he would appear to have permitted Yakoob to travel on his way for a considerable distance, and thus lulled him into a feeling of security, and then to have surprised him and carried him back a prisoner to Cabul on or about the 12th instant. Or the surprise may have been an afterthought on Shere Ali's part: Abdoola Jan's mother, who has great influence over him, may have warned him that it would be absurd to let slip such a splendid opportunity for securing her son's easy succession to the throne; but however that may be, it seems to be a fact that the Ameer has captured Yakoob and thrown him into prison. The event, a correspondent assures us, has plunged Affghanistan into a state of surprise, partly from the audacity of the scheme, partly from its cleverness, for it is believed that by arresting Yakoob away from Cabul the Ameer has violated neither international nor Mahomedan law.

This bold measure of the Ameer's will, we are afraid, be followed by another—the destruction of Yakoob Khan. Had the Ameer wished to live in peace with his warlike son until his own death, he would have been content to permit Yakoob to return to Herat, where the concessions he had received would probably keep him quiet. But, on the other hand, if he desired Abdoola Jan to succeed him—and we believe this is the wish of wishes in his heart—he must have perceived that that consummation could not be obtained while Yakoob was alive. Even though Yakoob were imprisoned, he might escape, or treachery might liberate him just as it had captured him—in short, ere, Shere Ali's death, a thousand contingencies might conspire to make Yakoob an active and resolute disputant of the throne with Abdoola. Yakoob has never been the man to think lightly of his birthright, and his sense of wrongs, together with his naturally ardent temperament, would certainly make him a dangerous captive in a dungeon surrounded by almost as many of his friends as enemies. What, then, must Shere Ali do, if he would make almost absolutely sure of the succession of his favourite son? We are afraid the answer must be an ominous one for unfortunate Yakoob Khan. Ere this, a man has stepped from a prison to a throne—the present Gaekwar of Baroda is a handy example—and Shere Ali may not care to risk a repetition of the romance by permitting Yakoob to live. Even if it would, we do not see how the British Government can intercede on Yakoob's behalf. Any remonstrance on the subject would probably be put aside by Shere Ali in favour of his own personal interests. But, seeing that the Government of India has not interfered hitherto, it is unlikely that it will commence to do so now. It will, however, be necessary to keep a keen eye on the further progress of Affghanistan affairs. We scarcely anticipate any present disturbances in that country, because the Ameer's *coup* has been so bold and dexterous that Yakoob's adherents, even if they have not been intimidated, can have no plans of offensive operations ready. But if Yakoob is permitted to live by the clemency of his captor, there will certainly be serious troubles in Affghanistan in a short time—troubles which may affect the interests of the British Government in India if measures are not taken to extend our political representation beyond the frontier hills.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S trip to Tirhoot via Sonepore (famous for its annual November racing, mirth, and revelry) will not be a tour in search of health, relaxation, or topographical beauty. His lordship is anxious to scan the condition of the lately afflicted tracts, and to personally inspect the famine-prevention public works in progress there. He will also put himself in a position to become deeper acquainted with Sir Richard Temple's schemes for the preservation of Behar against all the powers of nature.

QUITE an exciting libel case has sprung out of recent stirring events in Goa, when the forty thieves in Panjim Jail imitated the example of Jock o' Hazeldean in running "over the Borders and awa'." One of the Goa papers, the *Ultramar*, blamed the Advocate General, Mr. Thomas Nunes Serra and Moura, for causing the escape of these worthies. In the first place, he was charged with throwing obstacles in the way of the Governor as to bringing the prisoners to trial. In the next place, he was accused of contributing to the escape of the prisoners by causing their fetters to be removed. In the third place, the *Ultramar* hinted that when the prisoners did escape, and Major Chabby set off in pursuit of them, that officer purposely took his troops in a different direction to that which he knew the prisoners had taken, because he had been influenced to do so by the Advocate General! The Advocate-General could not brook these strictures on his public character, and forthwith instituted an action of damages against the offending news paper. The *Ultramar* complained that the suit had been filed with inquisitorial secrecy, and that witnesses were summoned in the mysterious form, "You are summoned to answer upon what you may be questioned." But in a burst of patriotism and indignation it exclaimed, "Let Senhor Serra take a thousand proceedings against the journalist who is not afraid of his omnipotence, and he may feel sure that he will not succeed in muzzling him!" and, again, "we rejoice at this prosecution as it is one of the best titles that can ennoble us!" It seems that the Advocate General has also had a summons issued against the editor of *O Paiz*, which has since ceased to exist, because of the expression of contumacious opinions by that unfortunate individual. The fact of having a brother in adversity has only stirred the *Ultramar's* indignation the deeper, and in its last article upon the subject it throws out a warning to the Chief of the Legislative Department in Portuguese India in the following remarkable words—"The combat is unequal, but before we succumb we shall have the pleasure of making the Advocate-General shed a bucket of sweat." The trial is expected to take place in a short time, and the Goanese public feel that they are standing on the brink of a tremendous event.

A REMARKABLE example of German enterprise and political skill is the publication in Berlin of an English newspaper entitled the *International Gazette*, a copy of which is before us. It is admirably printed, and well-written, though considering that there is a strong feeling at present against Germany among Englishmen, it is noteworthy that it contains nothing which could possibly offend Prince Bismarck. The recent demonstration of a German war vessel against the Samoa or Navigator's Island is explained to be one of the most innocent of transactions, and at the same time the annexation of the Fiji Islands by the British Government is ridiculed as an affair by which England becomes "richer by a few swarthy cannibals and 8,034 square miles of volcanic land." The instructions given to the Commander of the Arcona with reference to procedure against the Navigator Islands are said to have been limited to the recovery of the compensation agreed upon for the destruction of German property. "The natives some years back destroyed the German settlements, and refused to pay regard to the German Consul, Herr Weber's claims for compensation. The war vessel *Nymphe* was accordingly despatched to support the Consul's remonstrances by the threat of forcible exaction, and the natives agreed to pay a certain sum, but revoked their promise as soon as the *Nymphe* was out of sight. The *Arcona* will see the damages paid, but her mission extends no further. This claim, and some others that have been collected in the same way, are old ones which the leisure for such things and the possession of an adequate fleet make it now for the first time possible to collect." Notwithstanding this explanation we still think that the annexation of the Fiji Islands was not made a moment too soon by the British Government. As to the Arnim affair the opinions of the *International Gazette* are colourless, though none of the facts stated are the least in favour of that unfortunate nobleman. It says—"In the Arnim affair there are no new developments. The Ambassador remains at the Charite under pretty close supervision, but is allowed to have his meals brought in and served by his own servants. He is also permitted to walk in the garden. But he can receive the visits of his wife only on alternate days, and other persons not at all, even written communication with him being forbidden. The search for papers continues, but without result. No fixed date for the trial can yet be given. It is probable that an issue will first be made up through the civil suit that the Count himself has entered to have his right of ownership to the papers legally affirmed. This comes before the *Kammergericht*." Of the items of news published by the *International Gazette* it may be said they possess a great range in character, for we find the announcement, that "that melancholy structure before the Schaus pielhaus known as the Schiller monument has been washed," printed in equal prominence—*i.e.*, very small type—with the intimation that "of the articles which were stolen from the residence of the English Ambassador in Berlin, only a few have been recovered. A few *chef d'oeuvres* by Rubens and Vandyke representing a worth of at least 10,000 thalers are supposed to have been destroyed by the thief in ignorance of their value. Also 70 rings, heirlooms of the family are missing. The total loss amounts to about 20,000 thalers."

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

GOWHATTY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE greater part of the force is now East of this, and it is a subject of congratulation that the troops and followers from Bengal and the Punjab have got so far on their journey without sickness and escaped the fate of so many who embarked on the Looshaie expedition, in which the mortality amongst the unfortunate coolies from cholera was something appalling.

The rivers traversed by the Looshaie force were, however, of a very different nature from the noble Brahmapootra, which is five and six miles across in some places, the country on either side being either sandy or covered with brushwood, and here and there cultivated; so that once a day all could disembark and the decks be fumigated, whereas the Looshaie expedition had to traverse rivers leading through a country more or less under water and nearly all swampy, their steamers and flats were overcrowded, and some were without a medical man on board. A most worthy native officer having being put in charge of several hundred coolies, an English doctor could not be put under him. The experience then gained has been invaluable and the present expedition against the Dufflas is reaping the benef

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CABUL AFFAIRS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 20TH NOVEMBER.

Reuter's statement that Yakoob's visit to Cabul was instigated by Lord Northbrook is untrue.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

The Foreign Office says that the British Government had no part in bringing Yakoob to Cabul; and it is probably awaiting the views of the Home Ministry.

Yakoob's arrest was probably an afterthought suggested by Abdoola's mother. The Ameer has cleverly surprised everybody.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 20TH NOVEMBER

Statement in the home papers republished in Reuter's telegrams to Indian Press that Yakoob's visit to Cabul was at the instigation of Lord Northbrook is entirely without foundation.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR'S ENTRANCE UPON OFFICE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 20TH NOVEMBER.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired this forenoon on the occasion of Sir William Muir taking his seat in the Executive Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CARLIST WAR.

SANTANDER, 19TH NOVEMBER.

The Carlists having re-covered from their recent defeat have reoccupied their former positions around Iran owing to the inaction of the Republicans.

LONDON, 20TH NOVEMBER.

It is reported from Cape Coast Castle that King Coffee has been deposed.

The steamer Clive grounded at Getitler, and having thrown overboard 300 tons of her cargo proceeded to Suez where she will discharge the remainder.

LONDON, 19TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 98.
Bar Silver ..... 58½.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 95¼.
4½ do. do. ..... 96½.
5½ do. do. ..... 101½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes .....£8,062,500. Dec. £312,500.
Bills discounted .....£17,552,500. Dec. £625 000.
Bullion.....£20,187,500. Dec. £625,000.

The Market rate of discount is 4½ per cent.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan, has given a very handsome silver cup to be shot for by the Darjeeling Volunteers at the next prize-meeting.

THE public health in Aden is good, and the weather cool and pleasant. Brigadier General Schneider, Political Resident, resumed charge of his office on the 5th instant.

THE *Darjiling News* hears that a large camp of exercise has been formed near Elam, in Nepal, and close to the British frontier. The Nepalese say that Bhootan is to be attacked next year.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN recommends that in a commercial undertaking on a grand scale ninety per cent. should be expended in advertisements, and the remainder considered as the capital of the enterprise.

THE total collections of opium this year at the Benares Agency, we are told, has been 49,000 maunds, being nearly 16,000 maunds above the collections of last year. The despatch of the opium for Calcutta has already commenced, and the first 500 maunds arrived last week.

COLONEL EVEZARD, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona was engaged all day, on Thursday, in the investigation of the murder committed by the two men of the 7th Fusiliers. There appears to be a difficulty in finding out which of the two men fired the shot that killed the Bunnia.

THE *Bengal Times* informs us that some of the tea-planters in Kachar have introduced a new industry in the shape of breeding ponies on their estates, and that some very good ones have been produced. Considering that Munipore, where such good ponies are bred, is not very far off, we do not see why the same result should not be obtained in Kachar.

THE British authorities at Carwar have at last signified to the Goa Government their willingness to surrender the deserters captured a short time ago by the English police. The vessel "Torres Novos" has left for Carwar with a Military escort, and its return to Panjim with the prisoners was expected on the 14th instant.

THE inquiry into the death of Elizabeth Pocock *alias* Mrs. Crossman, was heard at great length before Captain Nisbet, Magistrate of the Lahore District, on the 13th instant, and resulted in the committal of James Crossman to take his trial before the Chief Court on a charge of murder, Section 302 Indian Penal Code.

IT is stated that the future appropriation of the buildings at South Kensington hitherto devoted to international exhibitions has already been settled as follows:—The east wing, or annexe, is to be occupied by the East Indian Museum, the west by the National Portrait Gallery, and the south by the Museum for Patents.

QUARANTINE is still being enforced at Aden in the case of arrivals from the Arabian Coast (Red Sea ports). But no intelligence has reached Aden of the existence of plague or other disease of any infectious or contagious character in the neighbourhood of Mecca, and it is generally thought that the continuance of quarantine is exacted to divert pilgrims and trade to Suez, for the benefit of the Egyptian Mercantile Marine.

AN official news-report from Aden from the 5th to the 11th instant mentions that an engagement had taken place between the Lower Owlakee and the Foodhlee Tribes at Alarcoob, which resulted in the defeat of the former, with a loss of about thirty-six killed and wounded. Numerous camels laden with provisions and ammunition were captured by the Foodhlee. Among the killed on the Owlakee side were three Shaiks. The Foodhlee had four killed, and several Arabs were wounded.

A CASE of some interest is now bring tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa. Jowari Mull, the Delhi treasurer, a wealthy and well-known member of the Delhi native community, is standing his trial for taking a bribe of twelve hundred rupees in a case in which he was one of the arbitrators. The case was transferred from the Delhi Court. The accused is defended by Mr. Rattigan and Doctor Sharpley. A large number of Jowari Mull's friends have gone up to hear the trial.

THE following items of news are taken from a telegram sent to the Australian papers from Calcutta on the 20th of August, which will, at any rate, be news to dwellers in India: "Unless rain falls freely during the next few days, it is anticipated that there will be much scarcity over densely populated areas. In some parts rain will even now be too late." "Disastrous floods have taken place in Northern India." "The Viceroy is travelling in the Deccan." "Lady doctors are increasing in India."

IT is reported at Aden that Redhwan Pasha has arrived at Berbera with troops and some Engineer officers in the Egyptian man-of-war Sarka. It is also stated that the fresh water duct from Dobur, distant about eight miles from the Port of Berbera, is about to be repaired. The Pasha has written to several traders in Aden inviting them to settle at Beebera. He has also closed the Port of Bulhar to divert trade to Berbera, and the price of ghee has consequently risen at Aden from 7½ to 15 rupees per maund.

MR J BLACK, Assistant Harbour Master, False Point, reports that on the 18th November he found on the sand near the northern point of Dowdeswell's Island, False Point, the body of an East Indian female, dressed in a dark grey alpacca skirt, striped black, with white woollen stockings and high heeled boots, and a crinoline much torn. The forepart of the body and face were so much disfigured, that her age could not be made out. The body was decently buried by Mr. Black on the shore near the place where it was found. The deceased, in all probability, was a passenger on board some vessel lost during the late gales.

IT will be recollected that a short time since the Captain and crew of the American brigantine Virginia Dare were brought to Calcutta by the ship Medea of Greenock; the American vessel having been sunk in a collision with the latter. The Captain and his wife had only their night dresses on when they gained the deck of the Medea, and, on their arrival in Calcutta, an appeal was made to the public, through the press, on their behalf. This has been very handsomely responded to, a subscription list published by the *Englishman* shows that upwards of Rs. 3,000 have been collected for them, and Captain Bell returns thanks to the subscribers through the editor of that paper.

AN unexpected penalty for scientific research in so far as it concerns the fundamental dogmas of the Christian religion has been discovered by a Mr. C. W. Stokes, a London merchant, who, alluding to Professor Tyndall's celebrated discourse, on matter, at Belfast, claims that the learned gentleman has subjected himself to the "penalty on persons expressing blasphemous opinions, 9 and 10 William III., cap. 32." The penalty alluded to is two years' imprisonment. We wonder what Professor Tyndall would think if the penalty were carried out upon him. He would probably believe matter to be more extraordinary than ever he conceived it to be by its contributing to such an extraordinary result.

THE adjustment of the Oudh and Nepal boundaries, which Sir Douglas Forsyth has been deputed to arrange, will, the *Pioneer* learns, be disposed of in a few days. This little task finished, Sir Douglas contemplates taking furlough to England for a year. The *Lucknow Times*, on the other hand, says it is very much doubted whether the question can be finally and satisfactorily decided until after the return of Sir Jung Bahadoor from Europe. The same paper also tells us that Sir Douglas Forsyth was expected to arrive at Cawnpore on Tuesday last, and that, before taking up the arbitration, he would first proceed to Bombay to see to the safe departure of Lady Forsyth for England, returning to Lucknow by the 25th instant.

THERE has been more bad weather in the Bay of Bengal. The French mail steamer *Meinam*, which left Madras on the morning of Monday, the 9th, encountered a cyclone on the evening of the following day. The captain changed his route, and thus escaped the worst effects of the storm, but the weather was very bad until Wednesday evening, when the mercury began to rise, and the steamer resumed her way to the Sandheads. Arrived there, she found no pilot brigs, as they had all left the station owing to the threatening appearance of the weather. Fortunately she met an outward bound ship from which she received her pilot. These vessels usually carry a pilot with them to Galle and back, but on this occasion, he had remained behind.

AN interesting event took place at Goa the other day, when, for the first time in the history of that colony, the post of a female professorship for a Government Normal School was put up to competition. The examination of the candidates commenced on the 4th and ended on the 10th instant, and it is satisfactory that the would be professors were examined not only in literary and scientific matters, but also in knitting, sewing, embroidery, &c. The number of spectators during the examination was very large and comprised the Councillor Commissary of Education, Councillor Chief Justice, the Treasurer, the Administrators, the Principals of the Medical College, and Lyceum, &c. Excellentissima Senhora Dona Mathilde Barreto e Collaço obtained 161 marks, and Theodolinda Alvares 152, and both were declared to be professors. The result is said to have given general satisfaction in Goa.

THE French Doctors are said to be busy over a new elixir of life for all Anglo-Indians for whom their livers are a burden. The medicine is a vegetable oil called *boldine*, extracted from the flowers, leaves, and bark of the *boldos*, a low-growing shrub found on the mountains of Chili. The discoverers of *boldine* were a number of sheep—themselves suffering from a species of liver-complaint—which therefore the shepherds had separated from the rest of the flock, and abandoned to their fate. The men were afterwards astonished to find that, instead of dying, the animals were steadily regaining health and spirits. On inquiry, it was found that the sheep had been feeding on the leaves of the *boldos*, with which the enclosure in which they had been placed was fenced. *Boldine*, we are told is already advertised as a medicine which stimulates circulation and appetite, and possesses all the virtues of calomel without any of its vices.

ANOTHER blow at cremation, from the sentimental point of view, is delivered by *Vanity Fair*. Lady Dilke's funeral (it says) must have jarred painfully on the nerves of those who honoured her memory, and they were many. The old-fashioned interment in a decent English churchyard is intelligible; so is the destruction of the mortal remains of those we love on a classic pyre such as that on which Byron and Leigh Hunt laid the corpse of Shelly; but this idea of being thrust into a German oven by German professors adds a new terror to death. In ten minutes, we are told "the flesh began to melt," which shows that Science felt it necessary to take a peep at the effects of its work. In seventy-five minutes the deceased was at length reduced to ashes and duly weighed. The advocates of cremation must abandon the æsthetic argument in future. No funeral has ever been more horrible in its minuteness of detail. Fancy a sexton recording the date at which the worms began their work! Persons above prejudice might well go a step further, and blow their dead relatives from guns. The whole affair would only take a few minutes. It is painful to watch the roasting of one's friend for an hour and a quarter.

WE (*Englishman*) have ascertained that the names of the two ships sunk at the Sandheads are the City of Edinburgh (1,202 tons, with a general cargo) and the French Empire, both inward-bound. On the evening of the 11th they were signalled to remain out, the weather being very bad, and during the night they must have come into collision. The following morning the Pilot brig Foam noticed the wreck of one of the vessels, and the disappearance of the other, and sent out boats. Two men (one of them the carpenter of one of the ill-fated ships) were found on a plank, and picked up; they said that nine other men had with themselves escaped by clinging to a yard, and that the remaining nine had, one by one, fallen off from sheer exhaustion, and been drowned. The two who were saved had just sufficient strength to take advantage of a plank which floated towards them, and on which they were found. One boat-load of men managed during the night to get safely on board the Chinsurah, but two other boat-loads had not been heard of at the Pilot Station on the 12th, and it was feared that they had been lost. Altogether twelve men are said to have been saved up to the present time. There were no pilots on board either of the ships, and happily no pilots have been lost on this occasion, although great fears were at one time entertained of the safety of Mr. Daly, who tried in vain to board the Meinam.

A RECENT number of the *Akhbar, Journal de l'Algerie*, gives a very interesting account of the scientific explorations of a learned Jew of Morocco, the Rabbi Mardochee, made under the protection of the French Government. Born in Morocco, of a poor Jewish family, he made in his early youth the journey to Tangiers, Spain, and the Holy Land, unaided and alone. Having pursued those studies in the East which entitled him to the dignity of rabbi, he returned to Africa and undertook from Algiers a commercial and scientific expedition into the Sahara, and Timbuctoo. By force of sheer persistence he established the first Jewish counting-house in Timbuctoo, but after ten years of unexampled effort and perseverance, his caravans were pillaged in the desert, and he returned to Morocco a ruined man. The narrative of his misfortunes touched the French consul at Mogador, who commended him to the Geographical Society. Last year the Rabbi Mardochee went to Paris for the purpose of laying before this society the project of another expedition to Timbuctoo, having for its objects, as before, scientific inquiry and commercial speculation, but on a far wider scale. His learning, his knowledge, and extraordinary research inspired so much confidence that he was finally recommended to the Government and provided with the necessary means for pursuing his plans. Towards this end the Jewish community of Paris contributed munificently, and in the latter part of last July the rabbi set out. As many persons doubted that a Morocco Jew could understand natural history, he was subject before his departure to a searching examination in the fauna and flora of the country he proposed to visit, and in all cases his knowledge was equal to the proof. He was provided largely with specimens of European manufacture and also sums of money for purchases, one Paris house alone presenting him with 5,000 francs for the purpose. This expedition has created great interest in Algeria, not only in the scientific but the commercial world, and doubtless further particulars will soon be given of the learned rabbi and his discoveries.

A LETTER from Taschkend in the *Goloss* gives some further particulars relating to the insurrection in Khokand. The insurgents are making little way against the troops of the Khan; occasionally they win a battle, plunder some villages, and threaten the capital itself, but these successes are speedily followed by defeats, which compel them to retire to the mountains. The people are the greatest sufferers from this civil war, though they naturally sympathize with the insurgents, who demand a reduction of the taxes, and regard the Khan as a cruel despot. According to the last accounts, a severe defeat was inflicted upon them in the neighbourhood of the town of Namangan; they fled to the mountains as usual under the Kirghiz chief Mamun, and made their appearance on Russian territory, in the districts of Kuramin and Auli-Ata. The Russian commander of Auli-Ata upon this seized the chief Mamun and sent for a company of soldiers from Taschkend; but this order was soon after recalled. It is now beyond doubt, adds the correspondent, that both the Khan and his people detest the Russians. The support given by the Russian Government to the Khan has caused great discontent among his subjects, and if the the insurgents are not assisted by Russia they will find an ally in Kashgar. Yakoob Beg is now the most important representative of the Kiptchak party, and he has, since the beginning of his rule in Kashgar, assumed a hostile attitude towards the Khan of Khokand, which makes it probable that he will not refuse the insurgents his aid. The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, in a leading article on the same subject, strongly urges the the Government to take the side of the insurgents. "The insurrection," it says, "is favourable to Russian interests in Central Asia, for it frees Russia from a hypocritical ally, who, under the appearance of friendship, conceals hostile designs and prevents the population of the Khanate from being on good terms with the Russian rule. . . . The events in Khokand clearly show what harm we are doing ourselves by the protection we are extending to the small Asiatic rulers. This protection only brings us into difficulties with the nomads of Central Asia, and affects our political influence by such disturbances as those in Khiva, which we have only been able to put down at a great sacrifice of money and blood."

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THOSE ABOUT TO ATTEND TO-DAY'S LEVEE.—The names of the gentlemen who attend His Excellency the Governor's Levee to-day will be published in Monday's *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, and those who are desirous of obtaining extra copies of the *Summary* will oblige us by giving early intimation of the fact at our office.

MISSING.—A lad named Khundajee is reported to the Police as missing from his house since Thursday last. Enquiries are being made.

THE RANEE OF ANGARIA.—Eshudabai, Ranee of Angaria, arrived on Thursday in company with thirty followers, and took up her residence in Angrie Warree on the Kalbadavie Road.

ASSAULT.—Antone DeGosta, a Goanese, was yesterday adjudged guilty at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of being drunk and having assaulted a Goanese woman. He was fined Rs. 7.

THE RANEE OF ALIBAGH.—The Ranee of Alibagh, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived yesterday morning in Bombay. She landed at the Apollo Bunder, and has taken up her residence at Girgaum.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday forenoon in a stable belonging to one Ramjee Jothee. Owing to there having been but a small quantity of dry grass in the place, it was soon extinguished before any serious damage was done.

THE CHIEF OF DHROLE.—The Chief of Dhrole, Thakoor Sahib Jesunjee, accompanied by forty armed followers, arrived on Thursday from Dhrole *en route* to Benares, and is at present residing on the Gowalia Tank Road.

THE PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by H. M's 29th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band stand this evening:—

Quadrille	Harold	Staruss.
Overture	Ferdinand Cortez	Spontini.
Valse	Mabel	Godfrey.
Selection	Italiana in Algeria	Rossini.
Fantasia	Erin	Basquit.
Galop	Frieden's Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of C. E. Mitchell and Co., the secretaries and agents. In the absence of the Chairman of the Society, Mr. W. M. Wood was voted to take the chair. On its being proposed to adopt the director's report and the audited balance sheet, a considerable discussion took place, and it was proposed by Mr. Fischer, and seconded, that the balance sheet should be rejected. The amendment, however, on being put to the vote was lost by a large majority, and the original proposition was then put and carried. Other resolutions were then carried, appointing directors and auditors for the ensuing year. A full report of the meeting will appear on Monday.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilli Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam mills, Brick Lane, London. Export, Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE MARKET FRAUDS.

At the private investigation held by the Municipal Commissioner in his office yesterday, it was discovered that thirty more of the peons of the Bombay Market establishment were concerned in the frauds which have just been brought to light. A great number of the bazaarmen, butchers, squatters, &c. in the Markets have voluntarily come forward and given information, Mr. Pedder, who has had the detective Police working with him all along, was successful in having twenty men arrested yesterday. He had them taken to the Fort Police Court at once and appeared there in person, in the afternoon accompanied by Mr. Leslie Crawford, the Solicitor to the Municipality, and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee. Mr. Pedder was put into the witness-box and having been re-sworn, said all the persons, Dewjee Wittoo, Baggoo Suggajee, Balloo Babajee, Abdool Cadur, Mahomed Ismail, Beckoo Abbs, Mhadoo Deepajee, Peerbhoy Arruff, Dajee Bapoo, Hussain Ismail, Boarhun Jumall, Bunnoo Noor Mahomed, Boodun, Mahadoo Luximon, Ahmed Moosa, Rajoo Cassum, Innugeth khan Fazull Ally, Cassum Mullick, Bapoo Yesso, Fakeera Dudoo, and Rowjee Dewjee, before the Court are peons in the Market establishment of the Bombay Municipality. From the information I have received and the enquiries I have made, I believe that all of them have obtained gratifications other than legal remunerations as public servants, against the provisions of section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, I charge all of them with obtaining as public servants gratifications other than legal remunerations as rewards for showing or forbearing to show in the exercise of their official functions, favors to certain persons, and with abetting the commission of the said offences; and pray that they may be dealt with according to law. I, also from information I have received and from enquiries I have made, believe that ten more men Hussain Mahomed, one Abdool Cadur, one Abdoola Husson, one Govind Sazba, one Ballajee Gopall, one Abdool Rahim Mahomed, one Cassum Ameer, one Baba Abdoola, one Balloo Narayen and one Cumloo Kooshaba all of whom are peons in the Market establishment of the Bombay Municipality, have received gratifications other than legal remunerations as public servants, against the provisions of Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. I charge the said Hassum Mahomed, Abdool Cadur, Abdoola Hussain, Govind Sazba, Ballajee Gopall, Abdoola Rahim Mahomed, Cassum Ameer, Baba Abdoola, Balloo Narayen and Cumloo Kooshaba with obtaining as public servants, gratification other than legal remunerations as rewards for showing or forbearing to show in the exercise of their official functions favour to certain persons, and with abetting the commission of the said offence, and I pray that warrants may issue for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the warrants as prayed for and adjourned the hearing of the case until the 25th inst.

All the prisoners then made an application for bail.

Mr. Crawford stated that he had instructions to oppose applications for bail for all the prisoners in the Court except the prisoner Peerbhoy Arruff, as in this particular case, the man's wife who has just been confined, and his child were both very ill, and it had been stated that if the prisoner was absent, no one would look after them. His Worship therefore granted the application. Another prisoner named Kassum Moolk also applied for bail on the ground of his having been only four days in employment as a substitute for another peon on the Market Establishment. Mr. Crawford said that although there was very specific evidence against the applicant, he was instructed to withdraw any opposition to his being bailed. His Worship allowed bail for this prisoner on his own recognizances. The bail in the case of the first mentioned prisoner was Rs. 500 on his own recognizances and two sureties for Rs. 250 each, and in the case of the second prisoner, Rs. 500 only, on his own recognizances.

His Worship thought with the Municipal Commissioner, that if he did not decline the applications for bail from the other prisoners, the ends of justice would be frustrated. Eighteen of them were therefore sent to the County Jail.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a common jury.

HOUSE BREAKING.

Mahomed Ismail Shaw was charged with housebreaking and theft; and said he committed the theft while under the influence of liquor. His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years.

A CHINESE ROGUE.

Akeem Alloo, a Chinaman, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, saying he was put up by a countryman to commit the theft, and that the man still owed him Rs. 7 on account of the consideration money. Prisoner had been in jail once before for six months, and was now sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.

Nawalkhan Vujirkhan pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, saying he was very hungry, and in order to get something to eat he committed the theft. His Lordship told him he had broken into a bungalow at Malabar Hill, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

ABANDONING A CHILD.

Parbatti, woman, was charged with exposing her own male child, one day old, in a dust bin, with the intention of abandoning him; and pleaded guilty. His Lordship told prisoner her offence was of a serious character; that fortunately for her, the child lived, but that, had he died, she would have been tried for murder. She was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

DELIVERING A COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Bhyroo Govind pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulently delivering a counterfeit rupee to one Pallonjee Pestonjee and having in his possession a counterfeit coin. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT FROM A RELATION.

Mahomed Alzal Beg, a gaudily dressed young Mahomedan from Delhi, was charged with stealing ornaments, currency notes, and cash, the property of Hakim Azmatoola, a quack residing in Gora Mohla. Prosecutor first became acquainted with prisoner at his sister's house in Delhi some years ago. On the 9th July last, prisoner, who came to Bombay about a month previously, visited prosecutor at his house in the guise of a relation of his (prosecutor's) sister. After some time, prosecutor had occasion to go out to see a patient, and he went out, leaving the prisoner and a servant in his room. On his return, he found the prisoner gone. It was not until two days later that he discovered that his property was missing from a box, which had been locked. On the 11th July, prisoner sent to prosecutor from Poona a telegram in these words:—"Be not uneasy, I come soon." It appeared from the evidence of a Marwaree that, on the morning of the 6th July last, he bought the ornaments produced in Court for Rs. 115 from the prisoner. The defence was that the prisoner was related to prosecutor, who advanced him sums of money on two occasions, and that on the third he (prosecutor) gave him the ornaments in order to raise money on them; and that, if he was a thief, he would not have sent a telegram from Poona, nor have returned to Bombay.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Goolam Imamdin was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, the property of Nizamoodin Hashum. Prosecutor kept a brothel in Bhendy Bazaar, and having made money was about to leave Bombay for his native country. He had put up in the house of the prisoner, to whom he entrusted a bundle containing his property for safe custody. The bundle was kept by prisoner hanging to a peg in a room in which he slept. One morning, prosecutor on seeing the bundle gone asked prisoner what had become of it. Prisoner said he did not know. A report was made to the police. Prisoner thereupon admitted that he had taken the bundle. He pointed out the house of a casteman, who gave up the missing ornaments out of his box. The clothes were pointed out in another place. The man with whom the ornaments were deposited stated, however, that they were made over to him by prisoner in the presence of the prosecutor. Under these circumstances, His Lordship told the jury that the charge of criminal breach of trust could not be sustained.

The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT AND RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Dewjee Visram and Mooljee Vussonjee were charged with theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. The first prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years. The case therefore proceeded against the prisoner Mooljee Vussonjee only. Mr. Branson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prosecutor Dyal Rowjee, one Nandas Vallebdas, and the first prisoner lived in a house in Mody Khana. On the night of the 27th October last, the prosecutor and Nandas were sleeping in their room, about midnight, when the prisoner Dewjee knocked at the door and was admitted. At that time the prosecutor had his property, consisting of clothes and ornaments, kept in three boxes which were locked, while Nandas's property was tied up in a bundle which hung to a nail in the wall. Prisoner Dewjee left the room soon after he came, on the pretence that he was going to sleep on the with cots, and Esplanade. There are two doors to the room, one of which the prosecutor locked after letting Dewjee out of the room; but neither he nor Nandas took any notice of the other door, and for aught they knew, it might have been unlocked at the time and opened by somebody after they fell asleep. The second door opened into another room, communicating with a passage which led into the street. The next morning both the doors were found locked, not from the inside but from the outside, and the prosecutor and Nandas missed their property. It was evident that some one must have entered the room after they went to sleep, and must have made away with their property, locking the doors of the room from outside. Early the same morning, the 28th October, Dewjee was seen going along Withulwady lane with a bundle with him, and was arrested on suspicion and taken to a police chowkey. Prosecutor, who went to make a report to the police, was soon afterwards confronted with him and identified his stolen property. In consequence of a statement Dewjee made, the police went to the house of the prisoner Mooljee, and he gave up a bundle containing a portion of the stolen property, saying that Dewjee had left it with him for safe custody the preceding night. He received the property at midnight, and the learned Counsel urged that, in so receiving it, he must have had a guilty knowledge. But the case against prisoner Mooljee did not rest here. While he was being taken to the prosecutor's house, the police found in his possession a portion of a key, the other portion of which was afterwards discovered broken in the lock of the prosecutor's box. It must have been, said the learned Counsel, the key with which the lock was broken open; and the inference was either that Mooljee was present at the transaction or must have had a guilty knowledge of it. Another circumstance against him was that, while the police were instituting a search in his room, he took out of a drawer a quantity of opium and swallowed it. Fortunately, Mr. Inspector Burns, who was present at the search, had him at once removed to hospital, where he was properly treated and recovered from the effects of the poison. The learned Counsel left it to the jury to form their own conclusion from this circumstance, remarking that the evidence to be adduced was, in his opinion, sufficient to bring home the charges to the prisoner.

It appeared on cross-examination that the prisoner Mooljee is a member of a respectable family, a student in a government school, and that he was preparing for the recent Matriculation examination.

Mr. Purcell, for the defence, dwelt strongly on the improbability of a man in his client's respectable and well-to-do position in life, being concerned in the theft of a few trumpery articles of clothing. The fact was that Dewjee, happening to be acquainted with Mooljee went to his house and asked him to keep a carpet-bag for the night, because he said he was going to sleep on the Esplanade, and would require it early next morning when he was to go to the railway station.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence to show that Mooljee did not leave his house on the night in question, because his child was dangerously ill, and that Dewjee went to the house about midnight and gave Mooljee a carpet-bag and its key.

The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner Mooljee, and he was discharged.

The Court rose at 7 P.M.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th instant.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Acting Chief Engineer dated 6th November asking sanction to the construction of a road from the Frere Road to the G. I. P. terminus, the estimate for which amounts to Rs. 3,000. Submitted also plan of the road.

RESOLUTION.—The Chief Engineer may expend Rs. 200 in rendering the Boree Bunder Road fit for traffic, but it is not proposed at present to make it a first class road.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 13th November, stating that, owing to the number of squatters on the Mody and Elphinstone Estates, he proposes to transfer the clerk at Worlee to them, in order that a proper account of the ground rents may be kept. He also asks sanction to the transfer of the clerk from Sewree to Carnac Bunder in order to supervise the export of goods on which refund of Town duty is claimable, as the number of claims has much increased. He proposes to have the work at Worlee and at Sewree performed without any addition to his staff.

RESOLUTION.—The Traffic Manager's proposal is approved.

Submitted the accounts of the Trust to 30th September 1874. A printed copy of which was furnished to each of the Trustees on 6th instant.

The accounts have been passed by the Finance Committee, and have been examined by the auditors appointed by Government. The following is the report of the latter:—

"We have the honour to report for the information of the Trustees that we have completed our audit of the accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the half year ending 30th September 1874, with the vouchers and other documents, and that we have found all the items of expenditure and receipts for that period correctly brought to account.'

"The Debt, Capital and Revenue accounts represent the true financial position of the Bombay Port Trust."

RESOLUTION.—The accounts for the first half of the year 1874-75 are adopted.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated the 17th instant, enquiring, with reference to Resolution, No. 198, whether the trustees desire to send to Government the complete list of the defects in the Prongs Light apparatus, which was furnished to the Master Attendant, or only the list of such defects, as may be deemed to have been preventible.

RESOLUTION.—Since the receipt of the Master Attendant's letter, No. 895, dated 16th October, reporting the existence of flaws in the prisms of the Prongs Light apparatus, the light has been tried, and found to answer admirably. There does not, therefore, appear to be any necessity for making a report on the subject of these blemishes to Government, especially as Mr. Thomas Ormiston is understood to be engaged in drawing up a general report, regarding the Prongs Lighthouse. The Acting Chief Engineer may however send a memorandum regarding the worst flaws direct to the manufacturers of the Light.

HIGH COURT.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM AND ANOTHER VS. MAHOMED HOOSEIN AND OTHERS.

His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott gave judgment in this on Saturday last. Messrs. Macpherson and Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Ferguson and Farran, instructed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, appeared for Garzees Lalloobhoy and Jusvijajee, second and third defendants. The first defendant, who was the father of the plaintiffs, did not appear to defend the suit. The plaintiffs by their plaint prayed that as the properties mortgaged by the first defendant to the second and third defendants belonged to Sheriffabebee, their mother, the first defendant had no right to mortgage the same during their infancy, and the mortgage should be cancelled as against them. It appeared that the mortgage in this suit had been raised in order to pay off certain prior mortgages on the same properties. The case was heard for eight days, and in delivering judgment, His Lordship thought the case turned upon the question whether the first plaintiff and the husband of the second plaintiff were fully aware of the mortgages and knew of their rights. He was of opinion that there was collusion between the plaintiffs and the first defendant, their father, and that the plaintiffs were of age at the date of mortgages; but even if not of age, that circumstance would be of no avail in a case of this nature, as the plaintiffs had knowledge of the mortgages and were aware of their rights. He declared the mortgage valid as against plaintiffs and first defendant, and dismissed the suit with costs, including the costs of the injunction, which the plaintiffs had issued preventing the second and third defendants from selling the mortgaged properties.

VINAYEKRAO GUNPUTRAO VS. MOHUNLAL KISSORAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott delivered judgment in this suit on Thursday. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,400 as damages for breach of a contract, whereby the defendant agreed to deliver to the plaintiff five chests of Malwa opium between the 19th November 1868 and 1st December of the same year. His Lordship said that the point of the case was shortly this. As the five chests of opium were purchased for exportation, each chest was accompanied by a Government pass, and, according to the regular practice in the opium bazaar, at the time the chests were given away the passes should also have been given. In this case, the chests were taken delivery of not from the defendant but from a man named Huzarimul Nursingdass and the passes were not taken delivery of. Under the circumstances there could be no doubt that there would be a breach of contract. Mr. Latham for the defendants, however had argued that the contract having been entirely taken over by Huzarimul according to the custom of the opium market the defendant had nothing more to do with it. No suggestion of such a custom had been made in the early part of the case, and the witnesses who had been called had altogether failed to prove that such a custom existed. A contract might be taken over and accepted, but such a contract would be evidenced by entries in the books; and no such contract, His Lordship thought had been made in the present case. Other issues had been raised as to whether the plaintiff by his own *laches* in not getting the passes was not prevented from maintaining the suit, and these His Lordship also found in favour of the defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,200, (excluding the sum of the minor claims for damages) with interest on judgment at six per cent.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 7th of November there were 276 deaths registered in Calcutta, being an increase of 29 over those of the previous week. The death-rate was 32·24 per 1,000 per annum. It is a curious fact that the increase was entirely amongst the Hindus, the deaths being thus classified: 7 Christians, 201 Hindus, and 68 Mahomedans. There was one death from small pox, 6 from cholera, 25 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, 121 from fevers, and 104 from "other causes."—*Englishman.*

A YOUNG RASCAL.—While Sir George Couper was returning in the train from Nswabgunge, a boy threw a large stone at the carriage, fortunately doing no other injury than breaking the window. The boy, when arrested, pretended that he had thrown the stone on the part of a Mahajun beween whom and a Railway Engineer there had arisen a quarrel. He thought the Engineer was in the carriage, and threw the stone intending to injure him. On his own confession, and as a warning to others, the mischievous youth was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Lucknow Times.*

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—We hear of a series of horrible murders which have taken place in Travancore near Arrucuty. It would appear that the Polayan or slave of a Karthava (the highest caste of Sudras) insulted a Chogan, who, without the least hesitation, sharpened his knife, and on going to the house of the Polayan found two children playing. He very deliberately cut off their heads, and carried them away, and soon after meeting the wife of the Polayan killed her also. He next mortally wounded 2 women of the Karthava's family. The miscreant has been apprehended, and has confessed having committed the crimes.—*Cochin Argus.*

Parisian do by grandly flouting the stranger? There are statisticians who contend that heavy taxes stimulate the industry of a people, but the Germans cannot well become more industrious or frugal than they are, and the chances are that the existence of giant armaments will simply stimulate emigration, and in two or three years hence bring about some desperate strife between labour and capital—strikes, socialist demonstrations, and return of fiery Radicals to the Legislature at all the elections in large cities. Meanwhile pauperism and crime are on the increase in Berlin, and, what is worse, there are a great number of robberies with violence, a class of offence almost unknown in this capital a few years ago. The latest published statistics of the Justice Department furnish gloomy particulars on this head. In 1869 the number of prisoners convicted of felonies in the Prussian assize courts was 6,003; in 1873 it was 8,193; in 1873, 8,546; and offences against the person had risen between the last two years in the ratio of 13 8/10 per cent. Forty criminals were last year sentenced to death and 11 to penal servitude for life by the Prussian courts for murder or homicide; and the total number of prisoners now undergoing penal servitude or hard labour in Prussia exceeds 27,000. This figure is, I believe, considerably inferior to the number of criminals under sentence in Great Britain, even if we take account of the difference in populations; but we must compare the 27,000 of to-day with the 16,000 criminals who were in confinement ten years ago, and remember also that preventive police surveillance is far stricter in Prussia than it is in England, and that the large cities are far fewer in number. Now, what will be the end of all this increasing taxation, misery, and crime? It is difficult to foresee, but one cannot help thinking that the reports of Germans who have emigrated to America or England will some day or other put the Germans at home out of conceit with big armaments which bring so much suffering in the train of occasional glory. The policy of the Liberals, here as elsewhere, tends to a diminution of armaments, and it would not be strange if the next decade were marked by a strong reaction from the military mania which bears so heavily on the present one.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE JOURNAL OF MR. CHARLES GREVILLE.

(Edinburgh Review.)

ART. IX.—*A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV.* By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Esq., Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. Edited by HENRY REEVE, Registrar of the Privy Council. Three Volumes, 8vo. London: 1874.

THE three volumes, the title of which we have prefixed to this article, are a very curious and interesting work. They are the Journal of the late Mr. Charles Greville, kept by him during the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and containing notices, memoranda, and remarks from time to time on men, politics, and society during that important and eventful period. The author was a man whose social position gave him access to all circles, and whose friendship with many of the distinguished men of the time afforded him unusual opportunities of information. The Journal dates as far back as 1819, while the author lived until 1865, but the portion now published ends with the accession of her present Majesty in 1837. It has one singular characteristic: that it faithfully reflects the author's impressions at the moment; and these remain recorded, however much subsequent events may have altered or qualified them. We have these impressions substantially in their original form; and relating as they do to all the most prominent men and most remarkable public and political events of the day, they are a valuable addition to the history of the times. How and then the author interpolates a note expressive of the effect of subsequent reflection or occurrences on the tenor of his narrative or his recorded opinions. But, on the whole, the book contains the contemporaneous impressions, thoughts, and sentiments of a very acute observer, regarding all that is most interesting to the student of history during the years embraced in these volumes.

The editor, in his Preface, gives the following account of the circumstances to which the present publication owes its origin:—

'The author of these Journals requested me, in January 1865, a few days before his death, to take charge of them with a view to publication at some future time. He left that time to my discretion, merely remarking that memoirs of this kind ought not, in his opinion, to be locked up until they had lost their principal interest by the death of all those who had taken any part in the events they describe. He placed several of the earlier volumes at once in my hands, and he intimated to his surviving brother and executor, Mr. Henry Greville, his desire that the remainder should be delivered to me for this purpose. This injunction was at once complied with after Mr. Charles Greville's death, and this interesting deposit has now remained for nearly ten years in my possession. In my opinion this period of time is long enough to remove every reasonable objection to the publication of a contemporary record of events already separated from us by a much longer interval, for the transactions related in these volumes commence in 1818 and end in 1837. I therefore commit to the press that portion of these Memoirs which embraces the reigns of King George IV. and King William IV., ending with the accession of her present Majesty.

'In the discharge of this trust I have been guided by no other motive than the desire to present the e Memorials to the world in a manner which their Author would not have disapproved, and in strict conformity to his own wishes and injunctions. He himself, it should be said, had frequently revised them with great care. He had studiously omitted and erased passages relating to private persons and affairs, which could only serve to gratify the love of idle gossip and scandal. The Journals contain absolutely nothing relating to his own family, and but little relating to his private life. In a passage (not now published) of his own writings, the Author remarks, "A Journal, to be good, true, and interesting, should be written without the slightest reference to publication but without any fear of it: it should be the transcript of a mind that can bear transcribing. I always contemplate the possibility that hereafter my journal will be read, and I regard with alarm and dislike the notion of its containing matters about myself which nobody will care to know."'

Upon these principles this Journal has evidently been written. It is perfectly fearless, independent, and, as far as the information of the writer extended, true. Mr. Greville's 'own position, partly from the nature of the permanent office he held in the Privy Council, and partly from his personal intimacies with men of very opposite opinions, was a neutral one; but he used that neutral position, with consummate judgment and address to remove obstacles, to allay irritations, to compose differences, and to promote, as far as lay in his power, the public welfare. Contented with his own social position, he was alike free from ambition and from vanity. No man was more entirely disinterested in his judgments on public affairs, for he had long made up his mind that he had nothing to gain or to lose by them, and in the opinions he formed, and on occasion energetically maintained, he cared for nothing but their justice and their truth.' (Preface, p. viii.)

No man was better qualified, by talents and by position, than the late Clerk of the Council to leave such a record of his times behind him. He had no political functions; he had no official knowledge of any political secrets; and he occupied a very favourable position for the observation of those who were more actively engaged in public life. But perhaps his own independence and impartiality rendered him too severe a critic of the mistakes and shortcomings of those who had to bear heavier responsibilities.

A sharp, keen, critical man of society, moving in all circles and having access to all sources of information, but entirely removed by his office from political action, and from the most part by a slander, not a combatant, has no doubt many advantages when he records in private, day by day, what he has heard, and what he thinks of passing events. He looks on while the game proceeds; he watches its progress, and having no interest personally in the gain or loss, he is fairly impartial in his estimate of the skill and qualities of the players. Perhaps, however, he has some disadvantages also. The heat and collision of action and contest is an element in judging of public men which the cool spectator cannot possess. Seeing close at his side the errors, the blunders, the weaknesses of the actors, even those whom the outside audience applaud to the echo, the latter is apt to lack the toleration which the actual difficulties and responsibility of the crisis demand, and which the performers willingly accord. With a keen desire for the right, as he holds it, it chafes him to see the end sacrificed to the frailties from which none are free, and the contingencies against which the ablest cannot provide. So that such a man is often apt to think 'a plague of both your houses,' and expresses his irritation in the retirement of his study in sharp and bitter phrases. Many of these harsh expressions, however, are but the reflection of temporary and passing moods of thought, which, as the book proceeds, are sometimes recanted altogether, and almost always qualified or balanced by hearty praise. The strength and pungency of Mr. Greville's language is unreserved, and he dashes off a man's character by his least amiable trait, as if he presented a complete and accurate portrait, whereas his mind was only occupied at the time by the quality on which he dilates. Hardly one of his great contemporaries escapes this process in the course of these volumes; yet the result is, in most instances, neither unfriendly nor untrue, and leaves the real character of the man not lower but more distinct than before.

A man who writes history from well-informed gossip in social circles contributes an important, although an unstable, element to truth, and many of the most interesting portions of Mr. Greville's Journal throw a great deal of light on the causes of public events, although he himself truly says, in a very notable instance, that anecdotes are not historical facts (vol. i. p. 313). It is always a question of time when such materials can be legitimately used, for the freedom and confidence of social intercourse would be much restrained where the words which pass in the openness of friendship, however authentic and remarkable, to be treasured and forthwith given to the world. But the events which are here written of are nearly half a century old. The chief actors in them have passed away, and the topics which were current when this Journal was penned, have long melted into the domain of history.

One more remark we must make, on a feature which adds little or nothing to the information of the reader, and which recurs too frequently in these volumes. We allude to the broad and sometimes severe terms in which he speaks of the two sovereigns whose reigns he illustrates. Royalty, of course, must, like other actors in public events, fall under the pen of the historian and the estimate of the critic; but mere personalities, however true in themselves, war with the instincts of this country, when used with regard to their sovereigns. In an hereditary monarchy like ours we have not always had the advantage of living in a reign in which, as in the present, the personal character and early training of the sovereign has yielded so large an addition of stability and lustre to the throne. That her immediate predecessors fell far short of this standard is true; but there is little advantage in reviving old Court gossip, notorious, though not forgotten, or in parading the weaknesses or follies which in those days were to be found behind the throne. Of the Court and character of George IV. there is nothing left for the public to learn, and little it can be profitable to remember. But his successor, although far from intellectually able, did his best to govern honestly in very difficult and trying circumstance. Mr. Greville himself says of him in 1830, soon after his accession, 'The fact is he is an honourable king, and deserves all the encomiums lavished on him' (vol. ii. p. 63). We therefore regret to find expressions erring as much in the way of disparagement as the sentence we have just quoted is extravagant in that of praise. The part of the book relative to the Royal Family which we have read with the greatest pleasure is the notice of the Duke of York, from whom Mr. Greville received much attention in early life, and which are conceived in a pleasant and kindly spirit, and are interesting in themselves. But we pass on to matters which have more novelty, and are more likely to attract the attention of our readers.

The Journal has two aspects of interest: one as a commonplace book, and a portrait gallery of remarkable men; the other as a key to important political events at a momentous period of the history of this country. Even when he relates occurrences and transactions which have been previously decribed by others the author's point of view is so unusual, his observation so acute, and his pen so sharp and racy, that we have derived much pleasure and amusement from his treatment of familiar scenes.

It is impossible, either by criticism or extracts, to convey any sufficient impression of the merits of these volumes as a commonplace book. Their resources are inexhaustible; and although strung together without method, all incongruous topics jostling each other, there is hardly a page which does not contain materials both novel and interesting. The sketches given by Mr. Greville of the distinguished men of his time have the advantage of being drawn from life. With most of them he lived on terms of intimacy, and with all of them on terms of equality. He is not dazzled by greatness, and speaks his mind with a freedom which sometimes runs into conscriousness. Even with those he most admired and liked, of whom there are not many, he does not scruple to press heavily on their foibles; and if these have a harsh name, he gives it. As we have already said, his estimates are hasty, sometimes entirely at fault. Yet the critic is kindly after all; acknowledges great qualities when he finds them; and finds them sometimes in quarters where it is plain he did not look for them. The result of all is not to lower great men in our eyes, but to make us know them better than we did.

Some of these hasty judgments are amusing enough: it is diverting to see in the course of his memoranda how time falsifies his opinions. He ventures on prophecy with considerable boldness; and he has courage enough to leave his prediction unconcelled, and even to give expression and point to his failure. He foretells perpetuity to Cabinets, when a few pages further on record their downfall, and perpetual exclusion to statesmen who ruled this country for years afterwards. So in his appreciation of men. Lord Althorp's leadership of the house he treats with derision when he first assumed that office; and in this instance, although he admits on various occasions the ability he displayed, his final judgment is much the same as his first. But he was wrong. Lord Althorp was not a great orator or debator; but he had qualities which made him a great leader of the House of Commons, if leading consist in inducing others to follow. He ruled with absolute sway in the first Reformed Parliament, and in individual influence might fairly compare with the greatest of his successors: and when his leadership came to an end, the reign of his party ceased also.

Lord Russell also he entirely misjudged, which is the more remarkable that he had, and expresses, the strongest personal regard for him. When he first assumed the leadership of his party in 1835, Mr Greville writes under date April 3rd:—

'If John Russell does come in, it is clear that he will have both Peel and Stanley in opposition to him, against whom in the nearly balanced state of parties he could not struggle on for a month. He was miserably feeble in this debate (in his opening speech), and though he may just do to lead an Opposition which wants no leading, and merely sticks him up as a nominal chief he could no more lead a Government in the House of Commons than he could command an army in the field.' (Vol. iii. p. 240.)

But he adds within brackets, under the date 1837, '8. much for my prediction. Stanley's followers dropped off and left him alone, the Government had no difficulty and John Russell proved a very good leader.' And so to be sure, in less than a year, the Journal sounds a very different note. In February 1836 Mr. Greville thus writes:—

'February 25th.—Lord John Russell immortalised himself on Tuesday night. After a speech from Hume of three hours, in which he produced a variety of the most inconceivable letters from Kenyon, Wynford, Londonderry, and other Orangemen, but made the most miserable bash of his whole case, and instead of working up his ample materials with dexterity and effect stupidly blundering and wasting them all—after this speech John Russell rose, and in a speech far surpassing his usual form, dignified, temperate, and judicious, moved a resolution of a moderate and inoffensive character. The speech actually drew tears from the Orangemen, enthusiastic approbation from Stanley, a colder approval from Peel, and the universal assent of the House. . . . In accomplishing this by moderate and healing measures, by a conciliatory tone and manner, Lord John Russell deserves the name of a statesman. His speech is worth a thousand flowery harangues which have elicited the shouts of audiences or the admiration of readers, and he has probably conferred a great and permanent benefit upon the country.' (Vol. iii. p. 244.)

Mr. Greville lived to see Lord Russell become a most successful leader and a formidable debater; holding his own with effect and spirit against all comers, and quite able to cope with Peel even in his most powerful days. It is remarkable, as the editor points out, that of a man who was twice Prime Minister, and who led his party in the House of Commons for more than fifteen years, Mr. Greville should tell us that on the formation of the Grey Government in 1831, 'John Russell was to have the War Office, but Tavistock entreated that the appointment might be changed, as his brother's health was unequal to it; so he was made Paymaster' (vol. ii. p. 70).

The notices of Lord Palmerston very dimly foreshadow his future greatness. The author did not mean or expect him to be great; and yet, in the very few fragmentary references to him there is evidently an uneasy suspicion that he might be wrong. The first time it flashes on him that there were the germs of distinction in the careless man of fashion, is on the debate on the Catholic question in 1829. 'A speech from Lord Palmerston,' he says, 'which astonished everybody.' 'An imitation of Canning, and not a bad one' (vol. i. p. 19 1). In 1834 our author writes:—

'Madame de Lieven told me that it was impossible to describe the contempt as well as dislike which the whole corps diplomatique had for Palmerston, and pointing to Talleyrand, who was sitting close by "sort-out lui." They have the meanest opinion of his capacity and his manners are the reverse of conciliatory. She cannot imagine how his colleagues bear with him, and Lord Grey supports him vehemently. The only *friend* he has in the cabinet is Graham, who has no weight. His unpopularity in his own office is quite as great as it is among the foreign ministers, and he does nothing, so that they do not make up in respect for what they want in inclination.' (Vol. iii. pp. 56, 57.)

Again, on the election in 1835 he writes:—'Palmerston is beaten in Hants, at which everyone rejoices, for he is marvellously unpopular' (vol. iii. p. 197). But alas for Madame de Lieven's estimate—she had her own grievance about the Russian Embassy—and the gossip of the clubs, Mr. Greville tells us, ten pages on, of this inefficient and unpopular minister:—

'The other night I met some clerks in the Foreign Office to whom the very name of Palmerston is hateful, but I was surprised to hear them (Melish particularly, who can judge both from capacity and opportunity) give ample testimony to his abilities. They said that he wrote admirably, and could express himself perfectly in French, very sufficiently in Italian, and understood German; that his diligence and attention were unwearied—he read everything and wrote an immense quantity; that the Foreign Ministers (who detest him) did him justice as an excellent man of business. His great fault is want of punctuality and never caring for an engagement if it did not suit him keeping everybody waiting for hours on his pleasure or caprice. This testimony is beyond suspicion, and it is confirmed by the opinions of his colleagues; but it is certain that he cut a very poor figure in Parliament all the time he was in office before.' (Vol. iii. pp. 210, 211.)

And a year afterwards he inserts thispalinode, which shows how misleading had been the elements on which his original judgment had been formed:—

'It is surprising to hear how Palmerston is spoken of by those who know him well officially—the Granvilles, for example. Lady Granville, a woman expert in judging, thinks his capacity first-rate; that it approaches to greatness frm his enlarged views, disdain of trivisli ties, resolution, decision, confidence, and above all his contempt of clamour and abuse. She told me that Madame de Flahaut had a letter written by Talleyrand soon after his first arrival in England, in which he talked with great contempt of the Ministers ge nerally, Lord Grey included, and said there was but one statesman among them, and that was Palmerston. His ordinary conversation exhibits no such superiority; but when he takes his pen in his hand his intellect seems to have full play, and probably when engaged exclusively in business.' (Vol. iii. p. 366.)

Talleyrand's good opinion had been previosly noticed. The old statesman had recognised the ring of true metal, although the clubs were deaf to it. It is certainly not impossible that Lord Palmerston may have given no measure of his real capacity during the twenty years that he filled a subordinate office in a Tory Government, and may, when he assumed the direction of Foreign affairs, have exerted himself to make up for past deficiencies; for no man was more sensible of failure, and he never allowed false pride to impede his endeavours to repair an error. This, indeed, was one secret of his ultimate and unquestioned supremacy.

Of the gay, witty, *insouciant*, and able Melbourne our author had a more just and discriminating estimate. He was an unlucky Minister, for he hardly ever had a majority; but his services to the Crown and the country at the commencement of the present reign have laid the nation under obligations they have not forgotten. 'He is certainly a queer fellow,' writes Mr. Greville in July 1834, 'to be Prime Minister, and he and brougham are two wild chaps to have the destinies of their country in their hands. I should not be surprised if Melbourne was to rouse his dormant energies, and be excited by the greatness of his position to display the vigour and decision in which he is not deficient.'

There is no detailed character of Melbourne, but many characteristic notices scattered up and down the book illustrative of the man, with whom the author was on terms of intimacy. He mentions earlier in his Journal a conversation he had with him about Palmerston, when Lord Melbourne assured him that there was no foundation for the assertion that he was unpleasant and haughty to his colleagues; in fact that he was quite the reverse. More interesting, however, to the general reader than his political career are some instances given by Mr. Greville of his wonderful literary knowledge. There are a couple of pages devoted to the description of two dinner parties at Holland House, which are well worthy of being preserved, if it were only to teach a younger and more superficial generation how the last generation were wont to converse. Greville himself says of one of these parties:—

'*Sept uber 5th.*—At Holland House yesterday, where I had not been these two years. Met Lord Holland at Court, who made me go. . . . Spring Rice and his son. Melbourne, and Palmerstone dined there: Allen was at Dulwich, but came in the evening, and so did Bobus Smith. There was a great deal of very good talk, anecdotes, literary criticism, and what not, some of which would be worth remembering, though hardly sufficiently striking to be put down, unless as forming a portion of a whole course of conversations of this description. A vast depression came over my spirits, though I was amused, and I don't suppose I uttered a dozen words. It is certainly true that the atmosphere of Holland House is often oppressive, but that was not it; it was a painful consciousness of my own deficiencies and of my incapacity to take a fair share in conversations of this description. I felt as if a language was spoken before me which I understood, but not enough to talk in it myself. There was nothing discussed of which I was altogether ignorant, and when the merits of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Crabbe were brought into comparison, and Lord Holland cut jokes upon Allen for his enthusiastic admiration of the "De Moribus Germanorum," it was not that I had not read the poets or the historian, but that I felt I had not read them with profit.' (Vol. iii. pp. 126, 127.)

And so they discussed poets; 'Philip van Artevelde,' Madame de Stael, Sappho, Quintus Curtius, and Klopstock. Two days after this he again dines there:—

'*September 7th.*—At Holland House again; only Bobus Smith and Melbourne; three two, with Allen, and Lord Holland regaling enough. Melbourne's excellent scholarship and universal information remarkably display themselves in society, and he delivers himself with an energy which shows how deeply his mind is impressed with literary subjects.

'After dinner there was much talk of the Church, and Allen spoke of the early reformers, the Catharists, and how the early Christians persecuted each other; Melbourne quoted Vigilantius's letter to Jerome, and then asked Allen about the 11th of Henry IV., an Act passed by the commons against the Church, and referred to the dialogue between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ely at the beginning of Shakespeare's "Henry V.," which Lord Holland sent for and read, Melbourne knowing it all by heart and prompting all the time. Lingar says of this statute that the Commons proposed to the King to commit an act of spoliation on the clergy, but that the King sharply rebuked them and desired to hear no more of the matter. About etymologies Melbourne quoted Tooke's "Diversions of Purley," which he seemed to have at his fingers' ends.' (Vol. iii. pp. 130, 131.)

In another passage he says that John Allen told him that Melbourne being a very good Greek scholar had compared the 'Evidences' and all modern theological works with the writings of the Fathers. The man who could acquire so much solid knowledge, living as he did the life of an easy man of pleasure and society, must have had powers and capacity which should have made him more than Prime Minister of England.

(To be Continued.)

THERE are well-known and often-quoted passages in Swift, Macaulay, Thackeray, and many other authors about the position of clergymen in England a hundred and fifty years ago. A curious illustration occurs in one of the Winchilsea papers recently acquired by the British Museum, but not yet calendered or bound. A letter dated the 3rd of November, 1729, from Mr. John Wilkinson to a noble duke, or possibly to the archbishop, but the name does not come out, contains the following passage:—

"Howe ever some People may sink beneath their Characters by reporting Things entirely false and groundless, it cannot say; but, my Lord, I could not be easy until I had solemnly assured your Grace that the late Earl of Winchilsea gave me the Presentaons, in every Respect truly great and noble; and that a Wife was never whisper-ed to me till the day after my Lord's Death: then, indeed, my Lady Herself told me that Her maid Morffee was always intend-d to go along with the Livings, and that if I desired to make Her Ladysp, my Friend, I must not refuse the Offer; I own, my Lord, I was at first unable to give a direct answer, but recovering the surprise, I gave Her Ladysp, an absolute denial, upon which She in a Passion ordered me to withdraw, and I have never seen Her Ladysp since."

He goes on to explain that the livings had been five months vacant, and that Lord Winchilsea appointed him just before his death as a reward for his attendance; that no condition was ever mentioned; and that he was not the person first "picked upon." A certain John Wilkinson, M. A., is mentioned by Hasted as having been appointed rector of Eastwell on the 26th of May, 1730. He resigned in 1733.

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Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshmeat Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Thacker & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
For EUROPEAN and NATIVE Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.
PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.....Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
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RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
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BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
SOLICITORS.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.
The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 2 to 5 p.m.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 602 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.
It is believed that no perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.
Intending Assurers or Investors, Notice or European, are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.
For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,450,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852.....£ 76,925
Do. 1862.....£320,690
Do. 1872.....£316,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the Above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 0	22 0
25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 15	39 15	26 12	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—$2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILLIAMS, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favou able terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£	710,385
Ditto Second ditto	£	1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, D.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq
William Emmens, Esq.	W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The high est attainable economy has been afforded to Policy holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Crawjie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. Maclver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES.
G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.
ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.
A. CO